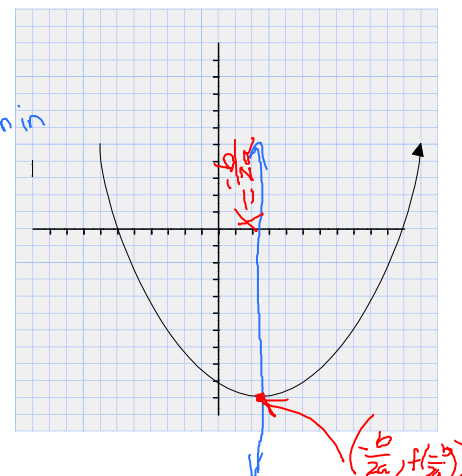


Unit 14  
Day 3  
The role of b

- $y = ax^2 + bx + c$
- a) opens up or down  $a < 0$   $\cup$   
 $a > 0$   $\cap$
  - b) y-intercept  $(0, c)$
  - c) axis of symmetry  $* x = -\frac{b}{2a}$
  - d) minimum or maximum?  $a > 0$  min
  - e) Value of the minimum or maximum  $a < 0$ , max
  - f) vertex  $(-\frac{b}{2a}, f(\frac{-b}{2a}))$
  - g) Find the x-ints (ie, roots zeroes)  $y = 0$
  - h) Find 4th by evaluating and 5th through reflection
  - i) graph it!

\* NOTE - See next 2 pages for algebraic derivation of the equation of axis of symmetry.

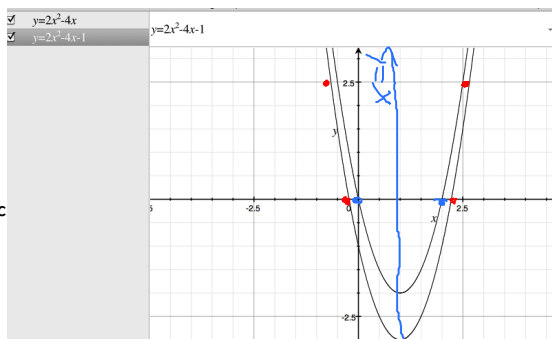


Consider the graphs of the following parabolas:

Do these parabolas have the same axis of symmetry?

What is the equation of this axis of symmetry?

Do you think that the value of c has an effect on the axis of symmetry?



Let's use the x-intercepts to derive a formula for the axis of symmetry. To do this, find the x-intercepts. The equation of the axis of symmetry is half-way between the any pair of symmetric points on the parabola.

$$y = ax^2 + bx$$

$$y = x(ax + b)$$

$$0 = x(ax + b)$$

The x-ints are

$$x = 0, \quad x = -\frac{b}{a} \longrightarrow \left(-\frac{b}{a}, 0\right) \text{ and } (0, 0)$$

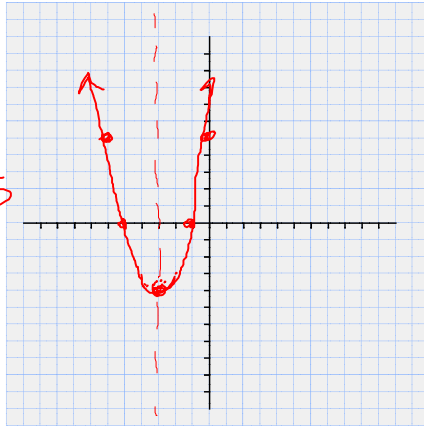
Since the axis of symmetry is half-way between the x-ints, we now know that the equation of the axis of symmetry is

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

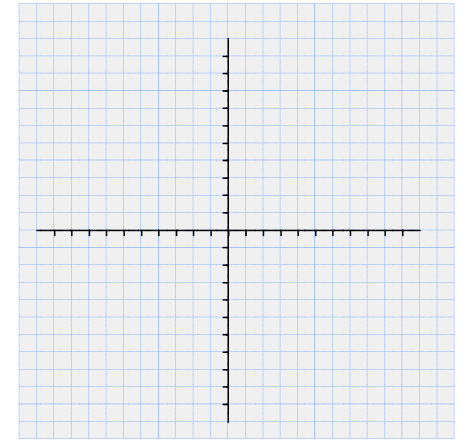
. VOILA!

Ex1:  $y=x^2+6x+5$

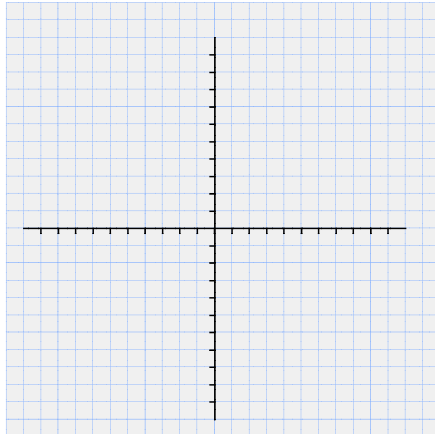
- a) up b) 5 (0,5)  
 c)  $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$   
 d) min  
 e)  $f(-3) = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 5$   
 $= -4$   ~~$(-3, -4)$~~   
 f)  $0 = x^2 + 6x + 5$   
 $0 = (x+5)(x+1)$   
 $x = -5, -1$   
 $(-5, 0), (-1, 0)$



Ex2:  $y=-3x^2-2x+5$



Ex3:  $y=2x^2-9x+4$



HW Wksht 1-8 all